TAB -Average Autual- Ireath Rate. Name of City, 1881-50, 1851-60 London, 24,85 22,77 Birnénghon, 26,15 26,54 Biratol, 26,69 26,71	
Wolverhampton. 27.24 27.61 Sheffield 26.65 28.45 It will be observed that the de-	

ten preceding years, and that the average improvement INFLUENCE OF DENSITY OF POPULATION ON THE DEATH

RATE. It is a well known fact that disease and death increase, other things being equal, directly with the density of population. The most healthful city, no matter how well the dramage, the water supply, the street cleaning and the sewerage may be attended to, will show a much larger death rate than the country districts which surround it. This truth cannot be better illustrated than by a comparison of the area, population, and death-rate of the thirtysix registration districts constituting the metropolls of London. Notwithstanding the immense differences in wealth and character of the population which occupies these districts, the constant tendency of the death-rate to increase with the number of inhabitants to the acre is most striking. The mortality is corrected for the deaths in hospitals by distributing them proportionately over the several districts, and corrected also for deaths in workhouses situated out of the districts to which they

belong.	TABLE	III.		
AND DANCE AND WORST ATT	ONTOX	HE ACILE. AT	ED DHAT	H-RATH OF
THE REGISTRAT	ION DIS	THICTS OF LO	Corners to 1	
		Population	Rate of pop. to	Death rate
and the second s	No. of	(census '6i)	Bere.	(1851-60).
Name of District.	Refer.	19,106	9	17,60
Hampstead	2,252	65,787	4	17.87
	3,929	83.295	31	1 .80
Hackney	1,106	87,771	79	18.91
St. George, Hanover-sq	7,163	185.950	26	19.55
Ken-ingieu	3,127	255,341	50	20.95
Islington	3,127	20,403	- 6	21.94
	379	43,535	120	23.72
London City	2,716	190,788	73	22.33
St. Junes, Westminster.	164	35,326	215	22.99
Clerkenwell	300	65,681	173	2:1.09
Camber well	4.342	71,483	16	23.19
St. Martin-in-the-Fields.	283	22,609	80	23.45
Bethnal Green	760	105,101	133	23.02
Lambeth	3,899	162,044	42	21,53
Poplar.		79,196	30	23.59
Murylebone	1,509	161,680	107	24.04
Shoreditch	645	129,064	200	24.21
Newington	684	82,720	122	24.25
Greenwich	4,590	127,670	28	24.49
Strand	140	43,979	307 215	24.16
West London	126	27,145	33	25.27
Retherbithe	749	24,502 73,664	63	25.53
Stepney and Mile-End	1,172	68,213	14	20.81
Westminster	600	63.439	20	20.15
Chelsea	661	58 315	68	26,78
Bermomisey	196	44,062	229	26,41
St. Luke	220	57,013	254	27.36
St. George, Southwark	202	\$5,510	197	27.44
East London	153	40,687	206	21.62
White Chapel	313	78.970	206	28.41
St. Giles	245	54,076	221	28.46
St Saviour and St. Olava.	325	55,126	179	211.63

St. Saviour and St. Clave. 325 55,226 179 28,63 St. George in the East... 243 48,891 201 23,79 We next give (Tables IV. V.) a comparison of the eight most densely populated districts of London, with the eight wards constituting that portion of New-York City which hes between Spruce and Fourteenth-sts., Broadway and the East River. This region embraces within its boundaries more than half the tenement houses in the city, yet so broad are the streets that the average density of population compares more favorably with London than it would if only the spaces occupied by dwellings were compared. We also annex a table showing the flesity of population in the Registration Districts of Manrbester, Liverpool, and other English cities, which include the most crowded portions of the boroughs which are known by the same name.

TABL	KIV.		Committee of the same
MEA, POPULATION, &C., OF THE	RIGHT MOST	CROWDED	OF THE 36
REGISTRATION DIS	TRICTS OF LO	NIDON.	
No. of	Popu- B	tate of Pop.	Death rate
Name of District. acres.	lation.	to acre.	1851-60,
White Charlel 303	58.970	206	28.41
St. James Westminster., 164	35,326	215	22.90
St. James. Westminster., 164 West London	27,145	215	24.95
St. Giles 245	54,076		23,46
Holbers 196	44,663	229	26.41
St. Luke 220	57,073	259	27.36
Rast London 153	40,687	266	27.62
Strand 140	42,919	307	24.56
Drawn	2000	-	-
Totals and averages1,627	381,118	234	26.33
	LE V.		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.
ARRA, FORULATION AND POPUL	ATION TO T	HH ACRR	OF RIGHT
WANDS OF THE C		TOHE.	
Pop'n, Rate o	r)	Po	p'n, Rate of
No. of Census Pop.to			sua Pop.to
Wards, acres, 1885, acre.	Wards.	nores, 11	ma. aere.
VII 198 36 923 186.	7 XIII	. 107 20	388 246.6
VI.v 86 19.754 206.	4 X	** 110 31	537 286.7
	1 XI	4 4 100 D	8,953 300,8
KVII 331 79,563 240.	A	- 1 00m mi	3,891 243.5
THE PARTY OF THE P	B Tot'is & av	Eprilant Sh	3,891 243.5
TO A T	HW WI		

AWEA, POPULATION, AND POPULATION TO THE ACRE OF CERTAIN EN

TENEMENT HOUSES. The mere circumstance of so many hundred people living on an acre of ground is of inferior importance compared with the manner in which they are housed. The death rate of St. James's, Westminster, is 22.90, while that of St. George's in the East, is 28.79. The number of inhabitants to the acre is 215 in the former district, and 201 in the latter. St. James's is a place of residence for the most wealthy of the population of London. St. George's is the home of the poorest. But it is a well-established fact that the tenement houses of New-York are far more unhealthy compared with the houses of St. George's in the East, than those very dwellings of St. George's in comparisen with the hotels and residences of St James's, Westminster. St. James, Westminster, num bered in 1861 3,333 houses, being one for each 10.6 inhab itants. St. George-in-the-East numbered 6,169 houses, or one for each 8 inhabitants. But how immense the differ ence between the hotels of St. James's and the hovels, if you choose to call them so, of St. George's, and the tene ment houses of the eastern and lower wards of New-York! According to the census of 1865, the Seventh Ward of New-York had only 2,124 dwellings for 36,962 inhab itants, or one to every 17 persons; the Sixth Ward 938 for 19,754 inhabitants, or one for every 21; the Eleventh Ward 2,489 for 58,953 inhabitants, or one for every 24. These numbers, it must be remembered, are averages fo whole wards. The number of inmates to tenement houses, taken alone, frequently runs as high as 30, for entire blocks of buildings. As many as 50 persons have often been found living in one three-story house of 20 feat front. The average death-rate among the tenement house population of New-York is still a matter of conjecture. I is pretty well established, however, that it exceeds 40 to In 18,582 tenement houses in New-York City, there died from February to October, 1868, 11,571 persons, during the same period there died in the public institutions, 3,439 persons, 2,000 of whom are supposed to have been taken from the tenement houses, making the total mortality for this class of dwellings 13,571, for only threefourths of a year. For the same time the deaths in all the other dwellings, meluding shantles, boarding-houses, and hotels, in all about 34,000 in number, were only 4,803, to which 700 should perhaps be added from the hospital deaths. Giving an average of 25 inhabitants to each tenement house, and s to each of the other dwellings, the deathrate of the tenement house inmates would be about double that of the remainder of the population. It be ing impossible to arrive at any more accurate determination of the tenement house death-rate, in the absence of more precise data, than the figures above presented, we cannot do better than quote the following paragraph from Mr. Norton's paper on tenement house mortality contained in the last Annual Report of the Board of

"It has become an axiom in sanitary science that the "It has become an axiom in sanitary science that the crowded proximity of dwellings in towns and cities produces morbid mental, and physical conditions in the inhabitants. But these conditions multiply in a rapid geometrical progression when dwelling-houses are not only crowded upon every available foot of the surface area, but the buildings themselves are so arranged as to compel families and members of the same family into the closest companionship consistent with social and domestic decency. In many instances even these bounds have yielded to the pressure of population, and, in some places, overcrowding has been permitted to such an extent that privacy is impossible, and the grossest offices of nature are often performed in full view of the young and old of several neighboring families." THE PROPORTION OF THE TENEMENT HOUSE POPULATION

The voluminous reports of the Superintendent of Buildings give us the number of houses which have been erected in the city since the organization of his depart ment, May 1, 1862. From that time up to January 1, 1809, there had been completed 8,668 structures, varying in importance and dimensions from a dry goods palace to a wood shed. Of these 8,668 edifices only about 6,400, as near as we can estimate from an incomplete file of the Superintendent's Annual reports, were dwelling houses. How many dwelling houses were taken down to make room for the five or six hundred stores which have been erected in various portions of the city since 1862, we have no means of knowing, but certainly 400 would be a low estimate. The reader can easily ascertain that the demolitions for such stores as that of Arnold & Constable at the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth-st., or that now going up on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-st., leave

Ten years ago Church-st. had a teeming population. Now not half a dozen dwelling-houses can be discovered in it from Vesey-st. to Caual. Again, the additions to the files of brown-stone palaces which skirt Fifth-ave, and the streets which cross it, are often preceded by the destruction of groups of shanties, so that a block which is completely built up and hemmed in on every side with lofty houses, renting for thousands of dollars a year, affords shelter for a population no larger than that which formerly dwelt in hovels upon its surface. Moreover, it is not unknown to old citizens of New-York that dwelling houses frequently come so near to utter destruction by fire that they have to be entirely rebuilt. Doubiless numerous instances of this kind have occurred since 1862. But, taking no account of fires and shanties, we have at the outside 6,000 new dwellings to accommodate seven years' growth of the population. Of these 6,000 at least 4,000 were intended modate, and do actually contain, but one family each. The average size of a family is not more than five persons, and the average number of servants does not exceed two or two and a half. On Fifth-ave, the number of servants is greater, but the families are smaller. Here we have 30,000 persons comfortably and healthfully accommodated, and 2,000 tenement-houses left in which to find sleeping rooms for the rest of the increase. If that increase be estimated at 250,000, the difficulty becomes formidable. Putting 250,000 men, women, and children into 2,000 new tenements, or distributing them in 10,000 old habitations already filled to overflowing, we conceive to be a measure highly adverse any improvement in the sanitary condition of the city. Superintendent MacGregor is as confident of the correctness of his reports, as the Board of Health are of the securacy of theirs. We, having no doubt of the truth of either, will endeavor to reconcile Mr. MacGregor's tables with the Registrar's tables, but we shall be compelled to sacrifice the Registrar's estimates of the population and speculations in regard to the death-rate. The overcrowding of tenement-houses was already a frightful evil in 1881. The death-rate of the city had been swollen by it to a mean of 34 for the period of 13 years from 1849 to 1851. The difficulty which the Board of Health, and all others who estimate the population of New-York at from 908,000 to 1,000,000, are called upon to meet, is to reconcile an addition of from 100,000 to 200,000 to the tenement-house population, ac-

of tenements, with such a vast, such an unheard of, such an incredible improvement in the death-rate. Perhaps we may be met with the statement that a great many dwellings have been altered into tenements, had additional stories put on, or under them, or have otherwise been stretched to accommodate the population which was to be forced into them. This, though it may ge a little toward meeting our objections to the supposed immense increase of population, makes it utterly impossible to explain the improvement in the death-rate by the ordinary operation of the laws of health. How insufficiently it meets the first difficulty will be apparent when we state that the whole number of alterations of every kind, on all sorts of buildings, made during the sever years from 1862 to 1868, is stated in Mr. MacGregor's report to be 12,885. What proportion of these were intended to increase the capacity of tenement houses we have no means of knowing, but certainly not one-third. Allowing twenty persons to each tenement, for that surely is as many as an average sized tenement-house can comfortably accommodate, the 2,000 new tenement-houses would hold 40,000 persons. To this number add the 30,000 for the new single-family dwellings, and we have 70,000 as the exfreme number which the dwellings of New-York existing in 1869 will accommodate over those which were so unhealthfully crowded in 1862. Any increase which may have taken place beyond 70,000 must have been accomplished at great additional peril to the public health. It may very easily be seen that the bulk of the increase which has undoubtedly taken place in the population of New-York City since 1855 must be ascribed to the years subsequent to 1862. This is shown by the number of deaths, which have been very accurately and faithfully recorded by the Registrars. We commend the following table of them to

companied by no corresponding increase in the number

the careful atte			
		E VII.	
NUMBER OF DEATH		OUTT FOR BACH T	EAR, FROM 1851 TO
1852 1853 1854, Cholera 1855 1856 1857 1859	Number. 21,748 20,296 21,137 26,953 21,478 20,102 21,175 22,196 21,645	1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966, Cholera- 1967	22,710 23,117 21,744

Here we see that, from the beginning of the year 185 to the close of the year 1859, a period of ten years, there was hardly any increase whatever in the number of deaths. In the year 1862 the number of deaths was less than it had been in either of the years 1851, '54, '55, '58, or '59. That tany one who knew the condition of the streets from 1851 to 1859-not so very much worse, we suppose, than they are to-day-who saw the steady change which was going on in the character of our population, the well-housed American families, constituting the middle and upper classes, steadily giving way to a proletaiat of Irish and Germans, living in habitations which afforded only the minimum of space and air in which it is possible to support life at all; that any one who knew and saw these things, and who at the same time was aware that there was no increase in the number of deaths. should actually believe that the population of the city had risen from 500,000 in 1850 to 900,000 in 1860, is utterly credible. Yet such are the estimates of Cyrus Ramsay M. D., Registrar of Records and Statistics, published year after year in the City Inspector's Reports. And yet in the very same volumes which contain these estimates may be found such passages as this, taken from the Report for

the year 1861, page 25:
"There is another cause of complaint to which I have "There is another cause of complaint to which I have heretofore called your attention, and to which it is my duty again to solicit it, as one involving the comfort of a large number of our citizens. I refer to the system of tenement houses which has sprung up so gradually among us that its increase has hardly been noticed. An estimate has been made which places us in possession of the information that the mortality of those occupying these abodes, including infants and children, is as one to twenty. There seems to be no doubt of the correctness of this esti-nate, or if there be any error it is that the proportion of teaths is larger than herein described."

We will only remark respecting the above paragraph, that assuming the estimate of the population (950,000) on page 264 of the same volume to be correct, the degree of health enjoyed by that portion of the inhabitants who did not live in tenement houses was something closely approaching immortality. Deaths must indeed have been rare among them. Since 1861, it must be remembered, high rents and multiplied discomforts, have produced an exodus from the city of large numbers of its citizens, who while they formed a part of the population were accus-tomed to pay most attention to the laws of health, and to receive the fewest visits from the inexorable guardian

and avenger of those laws. INFANT MORTALITY.

Bad air, damp apartments, the exclusion of sunshine overcrowding, and the other causes of high death rates are acknowledged to be more fatal to children of tender years than to the adult population. A comparison of the infant mortality of New-York with that of other large cities will, therefore, assist us in determining the probable rank of our city as regards its general healthfulness.

The subjoined table give	es the stati	stics which	h we have
been able to accumulate:			
	BLE VIII.		
	INFANT MORS	PALITY.	
	Number of		Per cent of
Cities and Districts, London, 1869-'62, mean	Deaths.	under ten.	
		30,816	47.4
London, 8 central districts		4,476	47.9
Bristol and Clifton, 1860-'62		1,439	42.6
Birmingham, 1860-'62		2,771	53,4
Sheffield, 1060-'62	3,412	1,854	54.3
Leeds, 1960-62	3,206	1,609	51.3
Giasgow, 1860-'62	11,646	6,360	54.7
Manchester, 1860-62		2,593	49.7
Liverpool, 1860-'62	1 611	4,287	50.8 44.6
Baston, 1866	4 979	1,973	
Boston, 1867	4.491	2.083	47.1
Philadelphia, 1866	16 005	7,277	45.4
Philadelphia, 1867	13 153	6,048	45.8
Philadelphia, 1863	13 949	6,721	48.2
New-York, 1858		13.404	60.4
New-York, 1859	21,645	11,923	25.1
New-York, 1861	22,117	12,867	50.9
New-York, 1967	23,159	10,007	56.3
New-York, 1868	24,899	13,903	55.9

It is an undoubted fact that the proportion of deaths among the infant population, as compared with the total number of deaths, is greater in New-York than in any city in Great Britain, if it does not surpass that of any city in christendom. There is no reason to believe that the largeness of this proportion is the result of any extraordinary degree of immunity from death enjoyed by the adult inhabitants. Even Birmingham, Sheffield, and Glasgow, in which scandalous disregard of the condition of the manufacturing laborers has been carried to excess, show a far better record than New-York.

THEER PROPOSITIONS AND A PROBLEM. We think that we have already shown that it is contrary to probability that the death-rate of New-York should have fallen from 34 to 25. We will now submit a mathematical demonstration of the correctness of our position that the census of 1860 is incorrect; that the Board of Health is snexcurably wrong in its estimates of the death-rate and population; and that the death-rate of New-York City is now, and was in 1860, at least 31 in the thousand, and very possibly as high as 35 or 36. We invite the closest scrutiny of our premises.

PROPOSITION I .- At least Twenty-seven per cent of the population of New-York consists of persons aged 35 years and unward.

In support of this proposition we submit the following evidence: 1. The New-York State Census of 1865. Howlarge numbers of families to seak quarters elsowhere, | ever much the public may distrust the total given by

that census as the population of the city, it is quite a different thing to impeach the correctness of its statistics in regard to the ages of the population. If 726,000 persons are fewer than we numbered that year, certainly 726,000 is a sufficiently large number to represent the inhabitants in respect to the proportion of them above or below the age of 35 years. Of the 726,386 inhabitants returned then by the cenaus, the ages of 724,839 were known. Of these there were under 35 years of age, 522,725, or 72.12 per cent; over 35 years of age, 202,113, or 27.88 per cent.

2. The proportion of 27 per cent is less than even that of the large manufacturing cities of Great Britain, and more than three per cent smaller than that of the large commercial cities. The longevity of clerks cartmen, merchants, and most others pursuing the various avocations connected with trace and commerce, other things being equal, should be greater than that of a population almost wholly engaged in manufacturing, like Sheffield or Birmingham. We submit the following table lots of England, and

for the chief urban Registration district	18 AT 11.10	
for the city of Glasgow in Scotland :		
Cities and Registration Districts Population London 2,803,999 London eight Central Districts 270,959 London eight Central Districts 270,959 Bristol and Olifton 140,714 Birmingham 120,951 Shuffield 117,566 Leeds 305,543 Glasgow 24,368 Liverpool 260,742	Orer 35, 063,739 119,878 56,964 57,546 38,183 34,325 167,735 41,846 69,135 the ages	Per cent. 30.81 31.70 31.60 27.21 27.29 29.20 27.24 29.30 29.71 1 of 30 an
a The number of persons between I	teres necessary	

35 in New-York City is stated by the census of 1865 to be 69,728, of whom, making ample allowances for the deaths between those ages, over 13,000 would annually pass their 35th birthday. The average number of deaths for the three years, 1866-8, of persons aged over 35 is 6.885. Deducting these from 13,000 we have a remainder of 6,115, which is the net annual increase of that portion of the inhabitants who are aged 35 years and upward from the natural movement of the population. This increase is equivalent to more than 3 per cent on the 202,113 persons returned as over 35 by the census of 1865. It is three times larger than the rate of increase of the whole population from the excess of births over deaths, which is less than 1 per cent on the most favorable estimates of the birth-rate. The population above 35 undoubtedly receives accessions from the country and from abroad, though perhaps not in proportion to its ratio to the total popula-

4. A comparison of the census returns of 1865 with those of 1860 and 1855 will show the steady movement of this class of the population toward its normal ratio, which ought not to be less than 30 per cent, as shown by the census of the English cities of London, Bristol, and Liverpool. These cities, it should not be forgotten, in the character and occupations of their inhabitants, afford a fairer comparison with New-York than the manufacturing towns. The comparisons in the following table will be found to give strong confirmation to the the truth of the main proposition, harmonizing, as they do, the three censuses of 1855, 1860, 1865;

New York. 1855. 1866.
Population of the City. 623,044 813,069
Aged 25 and upward. 142,708 196 261
Per ceut. 22.7 24,37

It may be asked if 30 per cent is the proportion which the class of persons aged 35 and upward ought to bear to the total population in a healthy city, how is it that the per centage of that class was so small in 1855? We answer that in the decades which preceded 1850 the increase of population was very rapid, and that large numbers of young men were attracted to the city, by which accessions to the population the per centages of the elder classes were reduced. These same phenomena are now going on in Chicago, where, we presume, gray-headed men are not so numerous as in Boston. In New-York, at least in the city proper, the increase of population has of late years perceptibly slackened, and a larger proportion of the young men employed in the various trades and professions are drawn from the families of our own citizens than was formerly the case. It should be observed that while the census of 1865 gives the total number of inhabitants at nearly 100,000 less than the census of 1860, it gives an absolute increase of nearly 4,000 to that class of them the per centage of which we are now considering. 5. The annually increasing per centage of deaths of

persons aged 35 years and upward strongly confirms the per centages given by the censuses. We have not at hand a complete set of the City Inspector's Reports, but we give such results as we have been able to obtain, and which are sufficient for the present purpose. The per centage of deaths of persons aged 35 and upward to the total number of deaths was, in 1858, 22.5; in 1859, 23.8; in 1860, 24.4; in 1867, 26.7; and in 1868, 26.7. We omit per centages for the years of the war, and for the cholera year, 1866, which obviously are not fair years for comparison. That these increasing per centages are not the result of any steady improvement in the death-rate will presently appear. Such an improvement would first show itself in a great reduction of the per centage of mortality of children under five years of age. Of the deaths in New-York city in 1867 and 1868, 53 per cent were of children under five years of age, which is exactly the proportion which obtained in the years 1861 and 1862. In no other city, either in England or America, so far as our knowledge extends, do the deaths of children under 5 amount to 50 per cent of the total mortality. In London they were 43 per cent in the years 1860-2, in Liverpool 47 per cent, and in Birmingham and S. -the unhealthlest of all English manufacturing towns for children-they were but 49.8 per cent. In Philadephia and Boston the per centage is still less than in London. being not more than 41 per cent. The fatal results of the tenement-house system are nowhere more plainly pereptible than in the terrible infant mortality with which they load the death records of New-York.

6. The census of 1860 shows that the per centage of perons aged 35 and upward was less in New-York than in Philadelphia or Boston. We annex the statistics for Philadelphia and Suffolk County, which includes Boston and Chelsen. the latter city being in effect but a ward of

Still Circlocal tuo and	cer and men	4	
Boston:			
Census of 1860,	New York.	Philadelphia.	Buffelk Co.
Population	***** 813.659	\$65.529	THU HIT
Aged 35 and opward	100.261	145,023	54,202
Per cent	24.37	25.70	26.11
Thus it-appears the	at our first w	romosition is	surrounded.

both by the census of 1865 and by that of 1860; by the statistics of English cities as compiled from the census of 1861; by the tendency [of the natural movement of the population to increase the propertion of the class of persons aged over 35, when the per centage of that class has been temporarily reduced by a very rapid increase of the younger classes; and finally by the agreement of the annual mortality reports with the testimony of the censuses.

PROPOSITION II.-Less than Twenty-seven per cent of the deaths in New-York are of persons aged 35 years and

upward. This is shown by the Annual Reports of the Registrat of Vital Statistics. Since the institution of the present Metropolitan Board of Health, that body has published three annual reports, mfinitely more valuable than any health reports which have ever before been given to the citizens of New-York. We are happy, therefore, to be able to refer the reader to page 491 of the Health Report for 1868, for the per centages of deaths of persons aged 35 and upward to the total mertality, since these per centages, compared with those which we shall obtain for the English cities, will appear incredibly small. We are only the more surprised, however, that the Board, having these per centages before them, should not have been struck with the remarkable relation between them and the corresponding ratios of persons living, which had been calculated for the use of the Board, and may with some difficulty, owing to the absence of an index, be found in one of their reports. The death-rate of that portion of the population who have passed their 35th year, must necessarily be high, but when that death-rate falls below the mean death rate for the population of all ages, the health of a city may well become the subject of serions concern to its inhabitants. This relation between the death-rate of the class of persons aged 35 and upward, and that of the entire population, so far as our knowledge extends, is peculiar to the City of New-York. If such a relation exists, and we shall give ample demonstration that it does exist, it can only be for the reason that the death-rate of the city is very high. The fact that the mortality records have given the same testimony for several years, is convincing proof that the circumstance is not accidental and exceptional. We annex the statistics of the comparative

mortality of the class in question for five different years : Total number of deaths.

Deducting 100, whose ages were unknown.

Deaths of persons aged 35 and upward.

Per cent of 22,602.

Total number of deaths.

Deducting 20, whose ages were unknown.

20 Deaths of persons ages 35 and upward.

Per cent of 22,037.

Total number of deaths.

1867.

Deaths of persons aged 35 and upward.

23 Deaths of persons aged 35 and upward. Deaths of persons aged 35 and upwant.... Per cent of total deaths. 26.7
Per cent of persons living aged 35 and upward to total population, census of 1965. 27.9

1868.

Deaths of persons aged 35 and upward.........

Total number of deaths ...

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1869.

the former year cholera was epidemic in the city, and in the others the per centages were disturbed by the deaths of soldiers in the hospitals. The contrast between the relations of the percentages above given and those which we have computed for the English cities from the Registrar-General's Reports for the years 1869-62, and the census of 1861 is very striking.

TABLE XI.

*CLASS AGED TRIVET-FIVE AND UPWARD. Total Deaths and of the Living to Stal Living; of the Deaths to Total Deaths and of the Death Rate to the mean Death Rate of the whole population.

EOUE.		The William St. Sec.	
	Of the	Of the	Of the
	Living to To-	Til Deaths.	to M. D. R.
Cities and Districts.		41.4	1.37
nden	30.31	30.5	1.24
ondon, Central District	31,70	39.5	1.25
rudugham	27.21	33.7	1,24
effeld	27.29	33.9	1.16
eds	daw race	20.4	1.06
anchester		36.0	1.23
vernool	29.71	34,5	# 1.16
ew-York, 1867-'68	27.00	26.7	0.99
		The second second	was made offer

The figures in the extreme right hand column are ob tained by dividing the percentage of the deaths to total deaths, by the per centage of the living to the total living. The mean death rate of the population of all ages being known, the death rate of the class aged over 35 may be obtained by multiplying the mean death rate by the ratio of the special death rate, and vice verga, the special death rate being known, the mean death rate may be obtained by using the ratio of the special death rate as a divisor. Table XII. will furnish examples for the application of

the above rule to the case of New-York. From the two propositions already laid down it appears that the death rate of New York city is greater than the death-rate of that portion of its inhabitants who have passed their thirty-fifth birthday. This anomalous and startling relation of death-rates is not, we repeat, susceptible of two explanations. It cannot be accounted for by any peculiar privileges of longevity possessed by our middle-aged citizens and "eldest inhabi tauts." The adult population of this metropolis have not the miraculous power of living frem ten to fifteen years longer than the same class of persons in London, Liverpeol, or Boston. The tenement houses have not given birth to any horrid race of Struldbugs. If our aged men die off less rapidly than our children and young men, it can only be for the reason that the death-rate of those younger classes and of the whole population is fearfully high-Aow high is a problem for the reader to solve from the statistics of mortality which we are about to present. We only undertake to determine in the following proposition how low it can be placed without violence to all recorded experience.

PROPOSITION III. - The Death-Rate of Persons aged 35 and upward living in the City of New-York cannot be less

than 31 to each 1,000 Living. The truth of this proposition follows from the table annexed, which gives all the necessary statistics for nine large cities and groups of registration districts in En-gland and Scotland. The deaths and death-rates given are the mean of the three years-1860, 1861, and 1862three years healthier than the average, and healthier than either of the years 1859 or 1863, which might fairly have been taken with them to obtain the mean. The death-rates are obtained by dividing the number of deaths by the one-thousandth part of the population as given by the census of 1861. The death-rates for persons aged 35 and upward are computed, in the same way, from the number of living persons of that age. In the case of London and Glasgow, the whole cities are included, but Liverpool and the others are merely those portions of the municipal or parliamentary boroughs which are included in the Registration Districts, these latter bearing the same relation to the boroughs that the City of New-York does to the Metropolitan District, which includes Kings and Richmond, with portions of Queens and Westchester Counties. TABLE XIL

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY OF PERSONS AGED 35 AND UPWARD IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—CLASS AGED 35— Cities and Districts. Living, of Deaths Rate, Living. Living, of Deaths Rafe, Living, of 160 714 2,060 21,76 50,004 21,76 50,004 21,76 50,004 21,76 50,004 21,005 21,76 20,004 21,76 ondon, Central Distric

We are not justified in selecting from the right hand column of the above table the death rate of London or Bristol, and using that for the death rate of the corresponding class in New-York. The mean death rate of London is only 23, while, on any supposition, that of New-York exceeds 30. The special death rate of Glasgow, viz.: 31.15 in the 1,000 for persons aged 35 and over, seems to be the lowest which we can assume for New-York. The English, or, in this case, we should say the Scotch, are certainly as hardy as the mixed population of Irish, Germans, negroes, and native Americans which inhabits the City of New-York. This number, 31.15, is 99 per cent of the mean death rate, which is therefore 31.46 o each 1,000 living of all ages. Dividing 24,889, the number of deaths in New-York in 1868, to obtain the number sands of inhabitants, we obtain 791,000 as the ex reme limit of the population of New York in 1869.

In the above demonstration we have taken the age of 35 as the dividing line. We reach almost exactly the same resuit by taking the age of 45. We must, however, caution the reader against a fault in the census of 1865, which would otherwise assuredly lead him astray should be attempt to verify our statistics. Briefly, it stands recorded in the ensus that not far from 5,000 of the inhabitants of New York did falsely asseverate themselves to be of the aof 45 years, whereas it is demonstrable that they had seen that number of Winters. The census returns :

male persons, and 23,227 female persons between the .es of 40 and 45, and 21,240 males and 14,926 females between the ages of 45 and 50. Now we know from the English census, and from the census of New-York taken in 1855, that the proportion of persons between the ages of 45 and 50 is to those between the ages of 40 and 45 as four to six. This proportion we find to obtain in the case of the women, but the men are about equally distributed between the two classes. We were for some time puzzled o account for this remarkable phenomenon, but at length t suddenly struck us that it was on account of the draft. Nearly one-fifth of the entire male population of New-York city, between the ages of 40 and 45, appear to have falsely stated their ages to avoid the draft, and to have stuck to their statement when the census marshals came round, which was not until after the war was over. When we consider how many of these 26,000 men between the ages of 40 and 45, were not liable to the drafted at all on account of physical defects, or being aliens, and that our 5,000 only includes those who adhered to their false statements, it seems possible that he psalmist was not far out of the way in his angry impeachment of the veracity of the human race. The middle-aged men of the rural districts appear o still greater disadvantage on the record. In the whole State outside of the City of (New-York, according to the census, 78,122 men were aged over 40, and under 45, and 94,168 over 45, and under 50. Such wholesale mendacity as is here brought to light is utterly astounding. It has no parallel except in the self-sacrificing patriotism of these prematurely aged men. As a basis of division of that portion of the inhabitants aged between 40 and 50, we took the proportion, 616 to 384, obtained from the census of New-York City taken by the State in 1855, and from the census of women in 1865. This proportion makes a somewhat more unequal division than that which is given by the census of 1861 for the English cities.

Returning to our subject, after this digression, we would invite the reader's attention to two tables, which correspond to the similar tables above, except that the line of division is the age of 45, instead of 35. TABLE XIII.

CLASS AGED 45 AND UPWARD.

Ratios of the Living to Total Living; of the Douths to Total Deaths and of the Douth Rate to the Mean Douth Rate of the whole Popula tion.

Sign: I read with much interest the remarks of the political duties of Temperane men, from which we make the following extracts:

Sign: I read with much interest the remarks of the political duties of Temperane men, from which we make the following extracts:

Sign: I read with much interest the remarks of the political duties of Temperane men, from which we make the following extracts:

Sign: I read with much interest the remarks of the subject of fares on the new railroad to Newark. I am not a Jersey man, but from the time of the chartering of this new and the following extracts:

There is a new feature brought out by Table XIII, which will be found to have an important bearing on the subject of our inquiry. It is to be noticed that the fiper centage of persons living of the age of 45 and byward as marked decline in the more unhealthy cities over that which obtains in London and Bristol. A comparison of the corresponding columns of Tables XI and XIII will clearly show the effect of a high-death-rate in diminishing the per centage of elderly men. With the line of division at 35 this is not so clear, since the numbers of the age of the sample of the vertex of the many of the parties are not justified. The minimum rate of \$15 for a year change with a many other road. And now the realty has come and the praises are not justified. The minimum rate of \$15 for a year change with a many other road. And now the realty has come and the praises are not justified. The minimum rate of \$15 for a year change with a many other road. And now the realty has come and the praises are not justified. The minimum rate of \$15 for a year change with a many other road. And now the realty has come and the praises are not justified. The minimum rate of \$15 for a year change with a many other road. On the praises are not justified. The minimum rate of \$15 for a year change with a many other road. And now the realty has come and the praises are not justified. The minimum rate of \$15 for a year change with a many other road. And now the rea

Leeds, and Liverpool more than either. When we compare the per centages of the classes aged more than 45, the position of the three cities is reversed. The explanation is that the death rate of Leeds is only 28.04, while that of Manchester is 29.62, and that of Liverpool 31.31. The same thing appears on comparing in the two tables the per centages of Bristol and Clifton with those of the Central Districts of London, and also Birmingham with Sheffield. But this movement is more strongly marked in the case of New-York than any other city in

Table XIV, with the exceptions of Manchester and Liverpool, shows a range in the death-rate of persons aged 45 and upward of only four and one-half to the 1,000 living. Only two cities, London and Bristol, show a lower death-rate for this class than Glasgow.

London, Central Districts.... 2 549 2,000 2,100 42.954

Using the special death rate of Glasgow to obtain the mean death rate of New-York, as before and dividing 42.14 by 1.35, we obtain 31.22. By an entirely different set of ratios we obtained before a death rate for New-York of 31.46. Thus it appears from two separate calculations that the minimum death rate of New-York city is not to be placed lower than 31 to each 1,000 of its population. It dees not appear, however, that any great injustice would be done to our city by taking the special death rates of Liverpool as a basis of calculation, which would make the mean death rate of our city about 36, and give sus a population of about 700,000. Inasmuch, however, as there is a large class of wealthy men who still have their residences in New-York, it is not probable that the death rate of the elderly classes, whose numbers are proportionately greater among the upper classes than in tene ment houses, has fallen so low in this naturally healthy island of Manhattan as it is among the manufacturing population of Liverpool and Manchester.

The steps by which we have reached four results are extremely simple. We have taken nothing for granted, except that the same laws of life prevail in New-York that govern human existence in London and Glasgow. We have allowed New-York the benefit of every doubt, and we have reached a conclusion which, however mortifying to our pride, is the only one which can reconcile the various statistics which have been presented to the reader's attention. The totals given by the censuses of 1860 and of 1865 as the population of the city are, of course, excepted. The latter may have been a few thousands too small, and the former was certainly 100,000 too large. If this article induces any of our citizens, who are besitating in the matter, to establish their homes in the suburbs, if it shall lead to any systematic regulation of the deadly tenement house system, if it has any effect to secure a correct census of our large cities in 1870, if it induces the Board of Health to regard the death-rate of the city as a subject for their serious consideration-if it does all or any one of these things the labor expended in its preparation will not have been thrown away.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE POLICE REGULATIONS OF QUARANTINE-A PERSONAL EXPLANATION-THE TENEMENTS OF THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN TO BE IN-The Board of Health met yesterday at 1,

President Lincoln in the chair. Other members present, Messrs, Bosworth, Smith, Crane, and Swinburne. The resignation of Dr. E. D. Hudsen as Sanitary Inspector was accepted. Dr. Swinburne wished to call the attention of the Board to a request which was made to the Board of Police some time ago, and previously referred to in THE TRIBUNE, for some protection for vessels that were compelled, under Quarantine regulations, to discharge freight at Robin's Reef. These vessels were frequently boarded by thieves, who took away goods and bedding from them, and distributed them through the city. These thieves went in large gangs, and overpowered the few sailors left in charge of the vessels. This was not only a great damage to the owner of the goods stolen, but there was great damer of infection being thus conveyed into the city. Judge Bosworth, who is President of the Police Board as well as Health Commissioner, said he had never seen any such request as that to which Dr. Swinburne referred. It would be impossible for the police boat on duty in that vicinity to give constant attention to Robin's Reef. Dr. Swinburne said the Health Department could furnish a boat if the Police Board would supply the force. He had referred to the matter not to offer any rosolution, but simply to call the attention of the Board to the state of affairs. Dr. Smith offered a resolution instructing the Sanitary Superintendent to examine the tenements of this city and Brooklyn, with a view to the more effective enforcement of the rules adopted by the Board of Health. Another resolution was also adopted, directing the Superintendent to look into the condition of Faiton and Washington markets, and report thereon. gangs, and overpowered the few sailors left

perintendent to look into the condition of Fulton and Washington markets, and report thereon.

At this point Dr. Crane said: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board: I arise to a question of privilege in reforence to a statement which appeared in The Sun vesterday morning. As far as it touches me personally, I would be disposed to ignore personal attacks in the press; but this statement is not only one of falselhood, but it is one which, it seems to me, compromises the good name and repetation of this Board. I will now saic the Secretary to read this statement as it appeared in The Sun. name and repetation of this Board. I will now ask the Secretary to read this statement as it appeared in The Sun. After the Secretary had read the paragraph. Dr. Crau. After the Secretary had read the paragraph. Dr. Crau. continued: I do not know that it is necessary for me to enter into any further remarks, except to say this, that I here, before this open Board, pronounce such a report of the doings and proceedings of this Board, or any such remarks as are alleged to have been made, privately or publicly, as unequivocally faise; and I call upon every member of this Board present to indorse me in this assertion. I make this denial in a public way, because I recard the falsehood as most unjust and unwarrantable. The Counsel to the Board, Mr. Eaton, reported an ordinance under the instructions of the Board, forbidding all fat rendering establishments south of One-hundred-and-tenth-st., except by special permit.

Board, forbidding all fat rendering establishments south of One-hundred-and-tenth-st., except by special permit. A petition was read from the proprietors of the Com-munipaw cattle yards, asking for a landing place for cat-tle on the North River from Forty-fifth to Forty-eighth-st. The petition was favorably indorsed by the Sanitary Superintendent. Referred to the Sanitary Committee, After some other unimportant business the Board ad-journed.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

WEAK EYES AND THE ECLIPSE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Weakness of the eyes is a difficulty more common in our country than is generally supposed. The extraordinary dryness and brightness of our skiesand the consequent snow-bindness, &c., is probably chargeable with this, to some extent, national peculiarity. If the weather shall be clear over any considerable por, tion of the totally and partially dark belt during the coming eclipse, there will be, probably, a million pairs of eyes which will be temporarily and some of them permanently injured by its observation. Much more can be done in averting than in remedying such calamities. Everything tending to strain and fatigue either the eyes themselves or the adjacent muscles, should be avoided. Using an opera-glass is less irritating to the eyes than a spy-glass, because, while double the light is received and both eyes instead of one are employed, the muscles-surrounding and operating the eyes are at comparative case. With the opera-glass there is a total absence of the irritating element due to the labor of keeping one eye closed. In looking at the eclipse it is essential to give the eyes the advantage of parallel conditions. A piece of smoked glass large enough to look with both eyes at once should be used. Instead of smoking the glass irregularly to allow a choice of opacity in different extents, but each as uniformly as possible over its entire surface, and choese as necessary among the several pieces. Every one should avoid the use of pieces which have been scratched or touched by the finger so as to remove the opaque covering at any points; the observer should tion of the totally and partially dark belt during the been scratched or touched by the finger so as to remove the opaque covering at any points; the observer should avoid also a single flash of untempered sunlight upon the rethin, and particularly the repetition of such flashes or irritating conditions as would result from the use of a scratched or very unequally smoked plate. And especially should every one avoid fatiguing the eyes by looking too long or too often in advance. Let the glasses be prepared, if possible, the day before, and the eyes keld at ease observing the deepening gloom in the general landscape, with merely occasional glances, until pear the period of the greatest observation. Those who have reason to beine? Themselves troubled with a tendency to work eyes should be the more careful to observe these precautions. Those whose scientific observations on the celipse may be of value are alone justified in risking any permanent or even scrious temporary injury to these extremely delicate organs.

New York, Aug. 4, 1859.

RAILROAD FARES-THE NEWARK RAILROAD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I read with much interest the remarks

42 formily the Chirach Condition of the Arrest and State of the Chirach and Chirach Condition of the Chirach Condition of

purchased at retail in St. Louis, Toronte, or Indianapoli purchased at retail in St. Louis, 1 orones, or Editariapoin for \$5, and brought to this city at an expense not exceeding \$1 50, and delivered at any designated place, while the same flour cannot be purchased at retail in this city for less than \$11. Why is this 1 It may pay for a company to establish itself at \$1. Louis, or Cleveland, or Chicago, or some other place, and sell at retail, delivering their goods to everybody in New-York who wants a barrel of flour, a tub of butter, or barrel of pork. r, a tub of butter, or barrel of pork.

GENERAL NOTES.

San Francisco has a new venture in journalism-an illustrated daily paper called the Illustrates San Francisco News.

In 1860 there were but 402 miles of horse railroad in the United States. It is estimated that there are at least 4,000 miles to-day.

The J. H. Roscoe arrived at San Francisco on the 22d ult, with the first cargo of codfish from the Choumagin group of islands. From her report it appears that the fish are unusually scarce this year, only 259,000 having been caught up to the 5th of July.

More than 100 tuns of frozen poultry, packed in ice during the Winter, have been received and disposed of in Fancuil Hall market, Boston, since the 1st of April. The largest portion of it came from Vermont, where packing frozen poultry is made quite a business by a few merchants, though a considerable quantity was shipped from the West. It was all sweet and in good order, and brought full prices.

The New-Bedford Mercury says that the Congregational society in Fairhaven, feeling unable to ear the expense necessary to repair and strengthen the spire of their church, which has so long been a valuable landmark to ships approaching the coast, propose now to take it down. This would involve a very serious loss to shipmasters and ship-owners, and something should be dipmasters and ship-owners, and so e, if possible, to prevent it. The Mercury calls merchants of New-Bedford to contribute the needed to repair the steeple.

An interesting divorce case was before one of the courts in Vermont last week. The parties were married a few weeks ago in the town of Colchester, it is said ried a few weeks ago in the town of Coicnester, it is said much against the wishes of the lady's friends; and the wife now makes application for separation, on the ground that she did not realize what she was doing, and behaves that she was induced to consent to the marriage by rea-son of love potions or drugs administered to her for that object by her present husband. The wife is said to be in-telligent and prepossessing.

It is estimated that a locomotive boiler will last until the engine has traveled over 350,000 miles. Our some lines, however, the boiler, under favorable circumsome lines, however, the boiler, under invorance circumstances, particularly when pure water is used, may travel 400,000 or 500,000 innies before becoming unserviceable. Assuming that the lift of the engine is determined by the endurance of the boiler, and that if, under favorable circumstances, it will last the 500,000 miles, then during that time it is estimated that the fre-box will probably require to be renewed at least three times, the crank-axles three or four times, and the tubes from seven to ten times.

A Lafayette (Indiana) correspondent writes to The Cincinnati Gazette that there is a corn field in Benton county, Ind., of 7,000 acres, in good condition and growing spleudidly. The same correspondent adds: "Messrs Earl and Fowler have a farm of 30,000 acres in "Messrs. Earl and Fowler have a farm of 30,000 acres in Benton county, in one body, well watered, and with permanent improvements, having 140 miles of hedge fence and 65 miles of board fence, 30 dwelling-houses for teanants, three blacksmith shops, &c. To calityate the cora lands 160 one and two-horse plows were kept in daily ase, and on the pasture lands 4,100 head of cattle are now feeding for the New-York market, and will be shipped this Fall by rail. Messrs. Earl & Fowler give their personal supervision to the farm, besides attending to their separate interests, the former a jobbing merchant and the latter a banker."

A Dutch statistician has computed that in English and the statistician has computed that in English and the statistic statistic in the statistic in the second statistic

A Dutch statistician has computed that in England 11 pounds of coffee are consumed annually for each person; in France, 22 pounds; Germany, 4 pounds; Denperson; in France, 2½ pounds; Germany, 4 pounds; Denmark, 5½ pounds; Switzerland, 6 pounds; Belgium, 8½ pounds; Holland, 10½ pounds; and in the United States 7 pounds for each person. In England, tea is more frequently chosen as the breakfast beverage. One cause of the difference in the consumption of coffee by various nations may be attributed to the practice of adulteration. In England, particularly, roasted barley, roasted beans, and other counterfeits, are largely sold as coffee, and even when coffee is sold ichicory is mixed with it to such an extent that it is no exaggeration to say that of the stuff retailed as ground coffee in that country, more than haif never grew on a coffee plant.

The Shanglai Navas Letter calls attention to

The Shanghai News Letter calls attention to the careless manner in which American cotton goods for the Chinese market are prepared for shipment. A single the Chinese market are prepared for shipment. A single wrapping of a fabric not much better than gunny-bag, over one of thin whitey-brown paper, the whole tied round the bale by a few small ropes, is considered good enough for such valuable goods as drills, leans, and sheetings. The English method is a striking contrast to the American. Although English goods are only one-third to one-haif as valuable, they are incased in two thicknesses of stout brown paper next the cloth, then three thicknesses of tarred cloth, the whole covered by an outside canvas, and most securely bound together by four iron-riveted bands. The bale presents almost the hardness and impenetrability of granite, and with such goods in fine American vessels there would seiden or never be a case of damage under ordinary circumstances.

Some recent experiments made at the Wool wich

Some recent experiments made at the Wool wich Arsenal, near London, encourage the hope that gun-cot-ton can be successfully used as a most destructive agent. A palisade was built of oak timbers a foot thick, firmly fixed in the ground, and supported in the rear by strong trusses. Discs of gun-cotton were placed along the face of the palisade about a foot above the ground, and were fired by a battery in the usual way. The effect may be described as wonderful. The palisade was literally blown away amid a deafening report, as if the massive timbers offered no more resistance on one side of the gun timbers offered no more resistance on one side of the gua-cotton than the atmosphere on the other. The discs re-quire no fixing: merely laying them on is sufficient. Solid blocks of from and stone can be shivered into frag-ments by firing a disc laid on the top. In future slegges, if some desperate tellow can but get to the gate or a thin part of the walls, and hang on a few discs of gun-cotton, a breach can be made by firing with a galvanic current from a long distance.

sion of a shooting affray that took place recently at Murphysboro: "The shooting of Tem Logan, at Murphysoro, when divested of all its drapery, is at once a scandalous and indicrous affair. It seems that Logan was drunk, and his brother-in-law (Mayor Blanchard) arrested him, being in the same condition as drank, and his brother-in-law (Mayor Blanchard) arrested him, being in the same condition as Legan. They went together to the jail, where Blanchard intended leaving Logan until he became soner, trusting to luck as to how he would get sober himself. They went inside the lock-up together, when another fellow—drunker, if possible, than the others—sunt the door and locked them both in, where they had to remain over night. The shooting grew out of this affair, and in itself was of no very great consequence. The ball struck Logan in the forehead, but did not penetrate any depth, and he will be soon over it again. The whole corps of Murphysboro efficials have been on a regular drunk for a week, and have ruled with a high hand. Murphysboro is the hardest place in the State, and makes an admirable showing of the beauties of Democratic rule."

A Chicago journal gives the following ver-

The new contractors for excavating the Hoosae Tunnel are pushing the work ahead quite rap-Hoesae Tunnel are pushing the work ahead quite rapidly. During the month of June they drove the heading at the east end in 120 feet, and it is in now over a mile and an eighth. The first week in July they made 30 feet, and the next week 40 feet. The first and second enlargements are also being pushed ahead vigorously. They are having new drills made to operate on the roof, which they hope to have in operation in September, and by which they expect to increase their progress very materially. They are also erecting buildings near the month of the tunnel for four additional countriesses, so as to give them more power. They will be run by steam. They have now 200 men at work at the east end, divided in three gangs, which work night and day continuously. They have now 200 men at work at the east end, divided in three gangs, which work hight and day continuously, resting only from midnight Saturday to midnight Moaday. The central shaft is down about 700 feet, and is sunk at the rate of more than a foot a day. At the west end they have just got fairly at work, and they expect to make over 100 feet a month.

As a switch locomotive was performing its accustomed work at Richmond, Ala., a few days ago, two stay bolts gave away, causing the crown sheet to bulge out, thus opening the throttle valve, and rendering the engine unmanageable. At the same time an sperture was made near the fire box, from which issued a jet of scalding steam. Fearful of an explosion, the engineer started the pump to work and jumped from the locomotive. He had scarcely reached the ground when the engine started off at a speed that has farely before been equaled in this country. After going a short distance a crank pin was broken, and also a side rod. At every revolution the piece of rod came in contact with the cab and soon reduced it to splinters. A dispatch was sent to Centervilla to leave the switch open and let the engine run off the the track; but it did not reach that place, the volume of water that was being poured into the boiler causing it to come to a stand still about four miles from town. The engine was badly strained and broken, and will have to undergo thorough repairs before being used again. stay bolts gave away, causing the crown sheet to bulge

USED TO IT-NOT USED TO IT. Gerrit Smith has just published a paper or the political duties of Temperance men, from which we